

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

1 FEBRUARY 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

1. France-China

a. De Gaulle's widely heralded press conference took the form of a lofty and nebulous ninety minute dissertation.

b. He treated the China issue more or less in passing, but apparently did set the stage for telling Chiang that his representative in Paris cannot claim to represent China.

c. De Gaulle praised Chiang, but noted that the Peiping regime had, for the past fifteen years, been in de facto control over "almost the whole of China"--a neat way of saying what both parties contend anyway: that Taiwan is part of China.

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e. De Gaulle discounted the possibility of early economic returns from closer French-China relations, but he did see great opportunities for extending French technological assistance.

2. South Vietnam

a. Information on post coup developments is sparse.

b. Saigon is quiet, with apparent tacit acceptance of the coup, but there has been no show of popular enthusiasm.

c. In the north, there are some signs of popular disapproval, particularly among Buddhists and students, some of whom consider the new regime a throwback to Diem days.

d. Most people are taking a passive, wait-and-see attitude.

e. There is no known counter-coup activity afoot

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3. Cyprus

a. The press reports that Athens and Ankara have both accepted the interallied peacekeeping force proposal.

b. Although Makarios had only relatively minor reservations, other

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Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots are muttering about the plan being "totally unacceptable." An official Cypriot government position is promised early next week, probably Tuesday.

c. Meanwhile Moscow seems to have decided that the best way to muddy the waters is to claim on a technicality that the Security Council is already seized with the problem and therefore Council approval is needed before any action can be taken.

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e. Greek Cypriots would prefer to have the UN get in the act and the Soviets will be working hard on them to stick by this solution.

4. Egypt-USSR-US

a. Egypt now has more MIG-21s than any other country except the USSR.

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c. Other Soviet military shipments are continuing as well

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5. USSR-US

a. The Soviets at the disarmament talks at Geneva are letting it be known to our delegates there that they do not foresee any real progress, at least until after the US elections.

b. They say that until November, they would be content simply with "symbolic resolutions" which would help foster a good atmosphere for US-Soviet relations.

6. Hong Kong - China

a. The Chinese have come through with an offer which would solve Hong Kong's chronic water shortage problem.

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c. We are not certain of Chinese motives. They may simply be after the \$750,000 per year which would be gained from the sale of additional water.

d. They may wish to make a deal to get consular representation in Hong Kong or they may have the additional and broader objective of increasing their political and economic contacts in the free world.

e. Recent Chinese statements and activities suggest a major effort in this direction.

7. Indonesia-Malaysia:

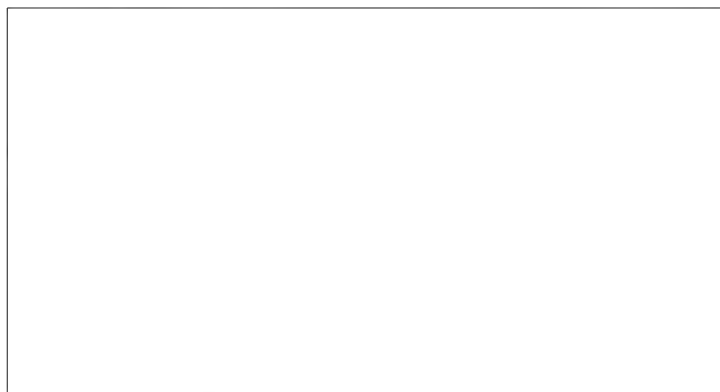
a. Djakarta is gloating to itself over what it considers the success thus far of its confrontation campaign against Malaysia.

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NOTES

- A. Laos Souvanna says that the Pathet Lao, by their offensive in central Laos which has resulted in the capture of Na Kay, have wrecked his efforts to pull the three government factions together. He has suspended preparation for further meetings in the Plaine des Jarres.
- B. Rwandi-Burundi An armed clash between Rwanda and Burundi is again threatening as renewed agitation grows among the 150,000 Tutsi tribe exiles in neighboring countries who want to recover their traditioned power in Rwanda. The Tutsi exile leader, the former "King" of Rwanda, has visited Peiping and is currently in Dar-es-Salaam.
- C. Cyprus-Egypt [redacted] Cairo has recently been sending small arms and ammunition to the Greek Cypriots in response to a request from Makarios. [redacted]
- D. OAS-Venezuela President Betancourt is worried that US support for strong OAS action on Venezuela's charges against Cuba may be weakening because of the opposition of Brazil, Mexico, and Chile to firm measures. He has urged that the US do everything possible to obtain a majority for new measures against Cuba, regardless of the desires of the "soft-line" group. Prior to the Panama affair, such a majority seemed probable.
- E. Ecuador Thursday's student demonstration was squelched by police and mounted cavalry before it could really catch fire. Clashes have continued since, however, and the situation is still very unstable. Arosemena is still waiting his chance to stage a comeback.

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F. Panama

[redacted] student groups intend to begin intimidating Panamanian canal workers as they enter and leave the Canal Zone. [redacted]

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DOCUMENT OF INTEREST

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